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RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

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Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

THE ſcarcity of marriages has, for ſome time paſt, been a conſiderable and juſt cauſe of wonder and ſorrow to every true lover of this country. The following HINTS may have ſome tendency towards rendering them more frequent, as well as making them happy. Should the writer be miſtaken in his ideas, the purity of his intenſion ſhould, and he truſts will, atone for his errors.

Theſe remarks are chiefly addreſſed to the male part of your readers, as it is they who, in the buſineſs of matrimony, perform the active part.

Impreſſion being made upon the heart, the firſt ſtep which prudence points out towards the matrimonial ſtate is, to examine whether reaſon approves of our flame: This cannot be done without a previous preparation of a few weeks or months abſence from the object, after which term we ought to be able to weigh her perfections and imperfections in the true balance of ſtrict impartiality, and then according to the reſult, to take our determination of purſuing or abandoning the fair charmer.—A minute detail of the operations neceſſary to come at that true determination, I ſhall here lay down.

Firſt ſtate what qualities a woman ought to poſſeſs to render her worthy of your wiſhes and purſuit; theſe, more accurately to lay down, divide into *external attractions, diſpoſition or turn of mind, accompliſhments uſeful and agreeable, habits and circumſtances.*

With regard to the firſt diviſion, the heart generally does and ſhould decide; the only point that ſtrikes as neceſſary is a good Conſtitution.

Diſpoſition, or qualities of the heart ſhould in general be mild, in ſome reſpects agreeing with, in others differing, and in ſome oppoſite to your's: For example, if your turn of mind be rather ſerious, let that of the perſon of your choice be lively and *vice verſa.*

Her acquired accompliſhments ought to be ſuited to her fortune, and the line of life you purpoſe purſuing! If her fortune be great, fewer of the uſeful, and more of the agreeable ſhould be required. But every woman in this country ought to be miſtreſs of houſe keeping, as it is upon them the internal management of a family here devolves; that is their buſineſs and true ſource of happineſs among us, whoſe pleaſures from their very limited variety cannot fail ſoon to cloy.

Habits, which by the time a female is ripe for marriage, are become almoſt a ſecond nature, ſhould be carefully attended to; the ſphere of life you intend to move in, muſt point out theſe; let them be principally habits of activity and induſtry, ſources of happineſs here.

Circumſtances, by which I mean forture, ſhould bear no great diſparity to your's; becauſe education being generally ſuited to fortune, a diſparity in that reſpect would argue a difference in education, which difference ought to be the caſe as little as poſſible to effect a cloſe union.

Theſe points being laid down, and every required particular that ſhould enter under their different heads being maturely conſidered and ſtated, it is next to be conſidered, whether the perſon is in poſſeſſion of them, or rather in what ſhe is deficient—In this, knowledge is to be come at principally by enquiry from many and different perſons, made without too much warmth and as if merely to ſatisfy a diſintereſted curioſity. Information received and compared, verify and rectify the concluſion of ſuch compariſon by obſervation upon the object; and here all your endeavours muſt be exerted to conceal your inclination, for if you do not ſhe will probably not appear as ſhe really is, but as ſhe wiſhes to appear. When her deficiency from this accurate examination is known to you, conſider whether it is greater than what muſt be expected from the frailty of human nature; but remember that leſs is to be put up with if you are young, and alſo carry with you, that early marriages are the moſt likely to ſucceed, ſince they give an opportunity of acquiring a conformity of inclinations and correcting bad habits which are not to be rooted after a certain age.

Should the final concluſion of this examination prove unfavourable to the object, your heart will be guided by reaſon, eſpecially if its influence be ſtrengthened by abſence.

If the contrary ſhould take place, the next point to be obtained is the winning the fair one's heart, without which the union cannot be cloſe, cannot be happy. And here a man of ſenſe is not to endeavour to gain it by concealing his weakneſſes and ſhewing his bright ſide only: Prudence, on the contrary, directs him to act openly and try to pleaſe by appearing what he really is. This point thus obtained by fair means opens the way immediately for a happy concluſion, to prevent which, parents in this country never uſe their authority and ſeldom even their influence.

The operations of your courtſhip ſhould be kept perfectly ſecret, for if the world perceives them and they ſhould prove abortive, they will immediately draw concluſions oftentimes *unjuſt* and unfavourable to the characters of both, and ſay. *Well, they were long about it, and now they know each other too well.* I ſay *unjuſt*, becauſe characters almoſt blameleſs in themſelves may not ſuit one another from their very different turn.

From the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR.

IN the laſt century it was a cuſtom in England for the Puritans to give their children ſcripture names. Every body has heard of *Praiſe God Barebones*, a member of Parliament in O. Cromwell's time. Mr. Hume has given us a liſt of a jury impannelled in the county of Suſſex, which is as follows:

Accepted Trevor,	Return Spelman,
Redeemed Comptors,	Be Faithful Joiner,
Faint-not Hewit,	Fly Debate Roberts,
Make-peace Heaton,	Fight the good fight of faith White,
God-reward Smart,	More fruit Power,
Standfaſt on high Stringer,	Hope for Bending,
Earth Adams,	Graceful Harding,
Called Lower,	Weep not Billing,
Kill-ſin Pimple,	Meek Brewer

This fancy was brought to America by ſome of the firſt planters, and it has not yet gone wholly out of faſhion. I knew an old gentleman who had a liſt of names taken from grave ſtones, &c. which he uſed to read when he felt a fit of the vapours coming on, and it never failed to diſperſe them. I wiſh I could get a copy of it. But leſt I ſhould not be able, I will give you one of my own collecting, for the benefit of your hip'd or hyſterical readers, who may want a little enlivening in the gloomy months of November and December—You may depend upon it that every one of the following names is genuine, they either are now, or were not long ſince actually exiſting in ſome one or more of the United States.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Seaborn Cotton,	Damaris Three-needles,
Recompenſe Wadſworth.	Grace Four acres,
Diamond Pearl,	Deſire Joy,
Standfaſt Smith,	Love Tripe,
Hopeſtill Caſon,	Faith Savage.
Hate-evil Nutter,	Hope Tuthill,
Reſerved Cunnabell,	Charity Howard,
Timothy Titus,	Patience Sweet,
Welcome Arnold,	Submit Clap,
Knot Martin,	Mind-well Benjamin,
Ottiwell Kittlewell,	Decline Lamb,
Bitum Silly,	Wiatſtill Gulliver.

The laſt was an old maid.

I am your humble ſervant, B.

From the Edinburgh Amuſement:

An authentic account of the miſerable FATE of TEN MEN belonging to the ADVENTURE, lately returned from the SOUTH SEAS, who were ſurprized by the SAVAGES in NEW ZEALAND, put to death, and eaten; extracted from the journal of one of the crew that was ordered to make ſearch for the unhappy ſufferers.

ON the 30th of November, 1773, we came to an anchor in Charlotta Sound, on the coaſt of New Zealand, where the ſhip being moored, and the boat ſent aſhore, a letter was found, which informed that the Reſolution had been there, and had ſailed ſix days before we arrived.

On the firſt of December, we ſent the tents and empty caſks on ſhore to the watering place. The Indians came and viſited us, and brought us fiſh and other refreſhments, which we purchaſed for pieces of cloth and old nails; and they continued this traffic for ten or twelve days, ſeemingly very well pleaſed.

On the 13th ſome of them came down in the night, and robbed the tents: The aſtronomer, getting up to take an obſervation, miſſed ſome things, and charged the centinel with taking them; but while they were in diſcourſe, they ſpied an Indian creeping from the ſhore toward them; they fired at him, and wounded him, but he got off and retired to the woods. The report of the gun had alarmed his companions, who deſerted the canoe in which they came, and fled likewiſe into the woods.

The waterers, who were now appriſed of what had happened, and were out upon the ſearch, found the canoe, and in it moſt of the things that had been ſtolen.

Nothing remarkable happened after this till the 17th, when, preparing for our departure, the larger cutter, manned with the proper crew, under the command of Mr. John Roe, the firſt mate, accompanied by Mr. Woodhouſe, midſhipman, and James Tobias Swilley, the carpenter's ſervant, was ſent up the Sound to Graſs cove, to gather greens and wild celery.

At two in the afternoon the tents were ſtruck, every thing got on board, and the ſhip made ready for ſailing the next day. Night coming on, and no cutter appearing, the captain and officers began to expreſs great uneaſineſs, fearing ſome treachery from the ſavages. They ſet up the whole night in expectation of her arrival; but to no purpoſe. At day-break, the captain ordered the long boat to be hoiſted out and double manned, with Mr. Burney, ſecond lieutenant, Mr. Freeman, maſter, the corporal of the marines, with 5 private men, all well armed, with plenty of ammunition, two wall pieces, and three days proviſion. Thus equipped, about nine in the morning we left the ſhip, and rowed for Eaſt bay, keeping cloſe in ſhore, and examining every creek we paſſed, to find the cutter: We continued our ſearch till two in the afternoon, when we put into a ſmall cove to dreſs dinner. While that was getting ready, we obſerved a company of Indians, ſeemingly very buſy, on the oppoſite ſhore; we left our dinner, and rowed precipitately to the place where the ſavages were aſſembled. On our approach they all fled; we followed them cloſely to a little town which we found deſerted; We ſearched their huts, and while thus employed the ſavages returned, and made a ſhow of reſiſtance; but ſome trifling preſents being made their chiefs, they were very ſoon appeaſed. However, on our return to our boat, they followed us, and ſome of them threw ſtones. After we had dined, we renewed our ſearch, and at proper intervals kept firing our wall pieces as ſignals to the cutter, if any of her people ſhould happen to be within hearing.

About five in the afternoon we came to a ſmall bay, where we ſaw a large double canoe, and a body of Indians hauling her up upon the beach. We quickened our courſe to come up with them, but they inſtantly fled on ſeeing us approach: This made us ſuſpect that ſome miſchief had been done. On landing, the firſt thing we ſaw in the canoe, was one of the cutter's rowlock-boards and a pair of ſhoes tied up together. On advancing further up the beach, we found ſeveral of their baſkets, and ſaw one of their dogs eating a piece of boiled fleſh; we examined it, and ſuſpected it to be human; and in one of their baſkets having found a hand which we knew to be the left hand of Thomas Hill by the letters T H being marked on it, we were no longer in doubt about the event. We purſued the ſavages as far as was practicable; but without ſucceſs. On our return we deſtroyed their canoe and continued our ſearch. At half after ſix in the evening we opened Graſs cove, where we ſaw a great many Indians aſſembled on the beach, and ſix or ſeven canoes floating in the ſurf. We ſtood in ſhore, and when the ſavages ſaw us, they retreated to a riſing hill, cloſe by the water ſide. We were in doubt, whether 'twas through fear that they retreated, or with a deſign to decoy us to an ambuſcade. Our lieutenant determined not to be ſurprized, and therefore, running cloſe in ſhore, ordered the grappling to be dropt near enough to reach them with our guns, but at too great a diſtance to be under any apprehenſions from treachery. In this poſition we began to engage, taking aim, and determining to kill as many of them as our guns could reach. It was ſome time before we diſlodged them; but at length, many of them being wounded, and ſome killed, they began to diſperſe. Our lieutenant improved their panic, and, ſupported by the officers and marines, leapt on ſhore, and purſued the fugitives. We had not advanced far from the water ſide, before we beheld the moſt horrible ſight that ever was ſeen by any European; the heads, hearts, livers, and lights, of three or four of our people broiling on the fire, their bowels lying at the diſtance of about ſix yards from the fire, with ſeveral of their hands and limbs in a mangled condition, ſome broiled and ſome raw; but no other part of their bodies, which gave cauſe to ſuſpect that the cannibals had feaſted and eaten all the reſt. We obſerved a large body of them aſſembled on the top of a hill, at about two miles diſtance; but night coming on, we durſt not advance to attack them; neither was it thought ſafe to quit the ſhore to take account of the number killed, our body being but ſmall, and the ſavages numerous and fierce. They were armed with long lances, and with weapons not unlike the halberts of our ſerjeants in ſhape made of hard wood, and inſtead of iron mounted with bone. We could diſcover nothing belonging to the cutter but one of the oars, which was broken and ſtuck in the ſand, to which they had tied the ſaſtenings of their canoes. It was ſuſpected that the dead bodies of our people had been divided among the different parties of ſavages that had been concerned in the maſſacre; and it was not improbable but that

the party that was seen at a distance were feasting upon some of the others, as those on the shore had been upon what were found. before they were disturbed by our crew in the long boat. Be that as it may, we could discover no traces of more than four of their bodies, nor could we tell where the savages had concealed the cutter. It was now near night, and our lieutenant not thinking it safe to trust our crew in the dark, in an open boat, within reach of such cruel barbarians, ordered the canoes to be broken up and destroyed; and, after carefully collecting the remains of our mangled companions, we made the best of our way from this polluted place, and got on board the ship before midnight. About four the next morning we weighed anchor, and about seven got under way, and pursued our course home. In the mean time, the surgeon examined the remains of the bodies brought on board, but could not make out to whom they belonged; so they were decently laid together, and with the usual solemnity on board of ships, committed to the deep

LONDON, Nov. 22.

THE ship which the government of Goa sends annually to Europe, is arrived at Lisbon, and has brought the particulars relative to the conspiracy against the government of Goa, of which the following are the principal circumstances: A considerable number of Romish Priests had formed a design of separating the city of Goa, and other Portuguese establishments on the Malabar coast from their government, and to establish an independent republic, after the manner of the Americans To effect their purpose, it was necessary that they should get rid of the Europeans; and they had already gained over the bakers and surgeons to their party; the former to poison the bread which the Europeans used, and the latter to administer a stronger poison to them when called to their assistance; and Tippoo Saib had an army of 8000 or 9000 men in the neighbourhood ready to support the conspirators. One of the Priests concerned in the plot falling sick discovered all to his confessors, who with the sick man's consent, gave intelligence of it to government, who took their measures so well, that the same evening they arrested all the conspirators, except one, who fled with the news to the camp of Tippoo Saib. We are assured that two hundred persons have been seized and imprisoned on this occasion.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

AT half past four, Mr. Pitt moved the order of the day, for the house to resolve itself into a committee on the state of the nation. He then moved, that the report of the committee, appointed to examine the Physicians, who had attended his Majesty during his illness, and also the report of the Privy Council on the subject, together with the report of the committee appointed to look for precedents, should be read. He then proceeded to the business of the day. The fatal consequence of the King's illness, he said, from the examination of his Majesty's Physicians, appeared to be a total incapacity for governing. The nation had indeed the consoling hope held out to them by the Physicians, that this incapacity might, and would be removed; in the mean time, and until the best of Kings be restored to the power which he had prized, that of being serviceable to his people, it was the duty of the other two branches of the Legislature, to provide for the public safety, and to supply to defect occasioned by His Majesty's illness, which had interrupted the exercise of the functions, belonging to the other branch of the Legislature.

When he turned his thoughts on this subject, it was impossible not to take notice of some doctrines that had been laid down in the House of Commons, and supported in another assembly by great legal authority. It had been asserted that the heir apparent had a *right* to the regency and administration of public affairs during the incapacity of a King. Of such a right, he was not able to discover the smallest trace in the records, or history of the nation; on the contrary, he found in those records an uninterrupted chain of evidence to prove, that no such right had any existence in law; therefore before the argument of such a *right* could with any colour of argument be supported, all the records of the country relating to regencies, should previously be destroyed. He then took up the report of the committee appointed to search for precedents, and going through all the precedents quoted in it, he shewed that the constant and invariable practice of our ancestors, took away all ground for any right in the heir apparent in the regency.

On the other hand, he was ready to admit, that the heir apparent was the fittest object for the choice of Parliament, when there was a question of making a regent, but at the same time he contended, whenever the heir apparent was appointed regent, his regency was the creature not of the law, but of Parliament.

He was sorry that the question of the Prince's right to the regency had ever been started; but since persons of such weight had contended for it, it was fit that Parliament took it into consideration. The two houses should be jealous of their own *rights*, and not suffer them to be infringed through servile complaisance. It is a duty they owed themselves, their country and posterity, and to the Prince himself, and to his illustrious house, not to suffer such a question of right as this to remain afloat; they should come to a vote upon it, and settle it forever. Such a proceeding could not possibly produce any bad consequences; but would, on the contrary, secure the tranquility not only of the present generation, but of posterity.

He declared that the measures he was about to propose did not arise from any personal consideration; he would most willingly have occured in supporting the right of his royal highness to the regency, if he had found it any where but in assertions of members of Parliament. But his duty to his country, superior to all other considerations, compelled him to withstand the doctrine of such a right, and to shew, as he trusted he had shewn, that it was unfounded in law, and overturned by every precedent to be found in the history of the country.

He then moved three resolutions.—

1st That it appears, that from the present state of his Majesty's health, his Majesty is incapable of transacting public affairs.

2d. That it is the duty of the Lords, spiritual and temporal; and of the Commons of Great-Britain, to supply the deficiency occasioned by his Majesty in one of the three estates of Parliament.

3d. That the person who shall be appointed regent, be empowered to give the royal assent to a bill for creating him regent, and for limiting the powers that shall be vested in him.

The first and third resolutions were agreed to without a division; but the house divided on the second, which was carried by a majority of sixty-four.

In the debate it appeared to be understood, in all parts of the house, that Mr. Fox is soon to supercede Mr. Pitt in office.

When Dr Willis was examined relative to his Majesty's situation, he said, he entertained very little doubt of his recovery Experience in that line enabled him to assert this with the greater confidence. In the course of 18 years practice he had known several persons of different habits and ages affected with that species of malady; nine tenths of whom recovered; scarce any relapsed, and those that did, on being a second time restored, continued ever after without having the slightest visitation of that disease On the question, if he could point out a reason for his Majesty's illness, he answered, that he really believed, attention to public business living too abstemiously, and taking too much exercise were the causes; and that the medicines he had prescribed were intended to counteract those causes: And that from their effect he was induced to believe his opinion on those points was well grounded. Being asked the shortest and longest time of recovery he replied the shortest from six weeks to two months, and the longest a year and a half.

NEW-YORK, March 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fishkill, to his friend in this city, dated March 3, 1789

"SIR,

"WERE I to relate the many extraordinary (tho' not less true) accounts I have heard concerning that unfortunate girl at New-Hackensack, your belief might perhaps be staggered, and patience tired. I shall therefore only inform you of what I have been an eye witness to. Last Sunday afternoon, my wife and myself went to Doctor Thorn's, and after sitting some time, we heard a knocking under the feet of a young woman that lives in the family; I asked the Doctor what occasioned the noise—he could not tell, but replied, that he, together with several others had examined the house, but were unable to discover the cause. I then took a candle, and went with the girl into the cellar—there the knocking also continued; but as we were ascending the stairs to return, I heard a prodigious rapping on each side, which alarmed me very much. I stood still some time looking around with amazement, when I beheld some lumber which lay at the head of the stairs shake considerably. Soon after we visited the girl again—the knocking still continued, but was much louder. Our curiosity induced us to pay the third visit, when the phenomena were still more alarming. I then saw the chairs move; a large dining table was thrown against me, and a small stand, on which stood a candle, was tossed up and thrown in my wife's lap; after which we left the house much surprised at what we had seen."

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.

ON Saturday last, as the gaoler, attended by one of his turnkeys, was reconnoitering (according to his custom) the east wing of the goal in this city, they were both attacked and seized by twenty two of the most daring villians that ever disgraced a prison, in any country. With many insulting expressions and bitting taunts, they boasted of their now having him in their power—and with the most blasphemous execrations, waved a knife before his eyes and throat, threatening an instant revenge. After robbing him of his watch, money, and hat, and the turnkey of his coat, hat, keys, and a pistol which he had in his pocket, these deliberate villians thrust them down stairs and confined them both in the dungeon for a considerable space of time They then cloathed one Lupton, a man exactly of the size of the turnkey, in the hat and coat which they had robbed him of—He preceded the gang, and as usual with the turnkeys, rattled the keys as a signal for the keeper of the outer door to come and let them out The turnkey did not discover his mistake, until six had escaped; when he fortunately closed the grate upon the remainder.

During this time, Mr. Reynolds was in "*durance vile*" and endeavouring to roule the officers of the house, by pounding against the door of the dungeon, when he found that the guard, which they had placed over him had forsaken his post. His son, by accident, seeing his father's hat in the hands of some one of the rogues, which were shut in by the turnkey, suspected something, and ran round underneath the dungeon, and by this means, whispered through the crack of the door to him, liberated his father and his frightened companions.

Mr. Reynold's coolness and intrepidity on this occasion, only confirm the public in their opinion, that to preside is a dangerous office, where nightly watchfulness and daily penetration are so necessary, requires a man of his uncommon perseverance and affiduity.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that by the activity of the officers and servants of the jail, &c. aided by some citizens, the remaining rogues were apprehended and confined in their former lodgings, before 8 o'clock the same evening.

On Saturday arrived in this city from Virginia, the Honourable James Maddison, and Richard B Lee, Esquires. And on Monday the Honourable John Page, Esquire, all Representatives from that state in the New-Congress. We hear they proceeded on their journey to New York yesterday morning.

Extract of a letter from Peter Ronaldson, Esq. of Gibralter, dated Dec. 8, 1788, to a house in this city, received by way of Charleston, in the ship Amelia, Captain Salmon.

"Having been for some time past in daily expectation of the arrival of your Mr. C——, and his not appearing, I am become extremely apprehensive for his safety, as are also your friends Messrs. F. P. and Co. of Cadiz; our reasons for which are, that some Algerien Corsairs have got out of the Straits, since the Portuguese squadron left this station, and one of them has actually been in Cadiz Bay! It is quite unusual for them to go into the ocean at this season, and altogether unexpected. However, we have no doubt here, but the Portuguese will return to their station immediately on hearing of the Corsairs being out, and I hope they will soon drive them from this neighbourhood.

Our Commodore has ordered a frigate and a sloop of war to sail the first fair wind, along with the merchantmen, outward bound, to prevent the Algerines from boarding them at sea This I hope will be of some service It is with reluctance I send you this alarming intelligence, lest it should cause you some anxiety; but I feel it to be incumbent on me to put you on your guard against sending any thing further in the way of danger: Yet still I think the risk is not very great, for several vessels have arrived within these few days past, which have seen nothing of them Add to this, that we have had eight days of rough blowing weather, which I think will make them retire to the Mediterranean.

Postscript. dated December 11, one. P M.

"Just as I was about closing this letter, the wind being fair for Captain Salmon's sailing, I have been informed that two Portuguese frigates are entering our Bay, and have already saluted our Commodore. I am quite happy to give you this good news along with the bad; and I hope it will arrive before you can get any alarming intelligence from Cadiz"

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) Jan. 29.

ON the 22d inst died at Mr James Burnside's tavern, Fayette-Ville Charles M'Kenna, a native of Scotland. He had been drinking freely with some of his companions, until he appeared a little intoxicated and then lay down on a bench in the tavern. Soon after he puked a little; but made no complaint, and lay so still that people in the room supposed him asleep In about half an hour, Mrs Burnside was passing through the room, and observed his face pale and of a livid appearance—She went to him, and could not perceive that he breathed—and upon further examination he was found to be dead. Every thing, by the immediate advice and assistance of a physician, was done for his recovery, but all to no purpose. He had the appearance of perfect health an hour before. He lately came into Wilmington from Barbadoes——had, by his own story, followed the seas for a number of years went up the river from Wilmington in one of the Fayette Ville boats a day or two before his death. He appeared about thirty-five years of age, middle stature, and of a strong healthy constitution

The foregoing is published, that the friends of the deceased might be informed of the particulars of his death.

RICHMOND, March 26.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle upon Tyne, South-Britain, to a gentleman in New York.

IN July 1787, Mr. Graham sent, by desire, his discovery of longitude to Dr. Maskeline, Astronomer Royal at Greenwich. Some weeks after, he went hither himself, staid two months at London, and no Board being sitting then, returned without doing any business except registering his affair at the Admiralty Board—where at the same time, another plan on the same subject was; which was performed by a gentleman in America, and under the inspection of Dr. Frank in December following, the Board appointed a committee to examine Mr. Graham's discovery, and to report accordingly atthe next sitting of the Board, in March following. What was done then, or since, I know not.

"I have seen all Mr. Graham's Diagrams, but understood none of them farther than that by them I could cast up the longitude of any place on this globe, as soon as I knew the latitude thereof, with as much ease as you could multiply or divide on Gunter's Scale.

"It consisted of a plane cart, included in a circle, twelve inches radius; having the north pole in the centre; a graduated line on the extreme circle or periphery, on which were the degrees of latitude. There was a moving index on the pole, in the centre, a foot long, graduated decimally, and expressing degrees of longitude ——This chart contained on the one side the northern, and on the other the southern hemisphere—But the secret, or rather the principles, was founded on a new law in nature, never known before, and which Mr. Graham has yet revealed to none but the Board. In his demonstrations, he had many problems, with several corollaries, all apparently of spherical trigonometry He had Dr. Halley's chart, but went on different principles He shewed me many errors in it, which pass for truth. He ascertained also the causes and nature of variation; which overturned Bond's hypothesis. The practical part of Mr. Graham's discovery, is on a sliding rule, two feet long, which any common Tar may work with the greatest ease."

☞ *The members of the* PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH *of this city, are requested to meet at the courthouse, on Saturday next, at* 12 *o'clock, for the purpose of choosing Vestrymen or Trustees for the above Church.*

GRAND LODGE.

RICHMOND, March 25, 1789.

THE respective Lodges within this State, are requested to take notice, that a half yearly Grand Communication will be holden on Tuesday the 28th of April, at the Mason's Hall in this city.

(By the Grand Masters command)

WILLIAM WADDILL, G. S.

Purſuant to a Decree of James City court will be Sold on the premiſes at public auction, on Wedneſday the 15th of next month, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day.

A TRACT OF

LAND,

ON the main road near Williamſburg, lately the property of Mr. JOHN CRAWLEY, deceaſed, whereon he lived; too well known it is preſumed to require any further diſcription; the quantity of land will be made known on the day of ſale, twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers on giving bond and approved ſecurity to the

COMMISSIONERS.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of EDWARD FINCH, of Charles City county, are earneſtly requeſted to call and ſettle their accounts as ſpeedily as poſſible; and thoſe who have claims againſt the eſtate may have them ſettled by applying to Robert Bentford, living in Charles City or William Gathwright in Henrico. who are the Executors to the above eſtate.

March 23, 1789 (II)

The Friends of ROBERT CREW,
are reſpectfully informed that

THE SHIP

QUEEN OF FRANCE,

Will load at City-Point for

London, and will take in tobacco to his addreſs at 35 ſhillings per hogſhead. Notes for tobacco left with Mr. JOSEPH SCOTT in Nanſemond; Meſſrs LOTT & HIGBEE in Richmond, or Mr. WILLIAM BARKSDALE in Peterſburg, will be duly attended to R Crew takes his paſſage in this ſhip, and will ſail the firſt of May. (3w4)

Peterſburg, March 16, 1789.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held in Richmond the twenty firſt day of November 1788.

JOHN BAIRD, PETER POYTHRESS and GRAY BRIGGS, } Plaintiffs.

Againſt

PETER WILLIAMS, Eſcheator for Prince George County, and WILLIAM M'WHANN, } Defendants.

THE defendant William M'Whann not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the Plaintiffs by their Counſel, It is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the brick church in the pariſh of Briſtol in the county of Prince George on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

At a Court held for Charles City county the 26th day of Auguſt 1788.

WILLIAM HOLT, Plaintiff.

againſt

SAMUEL HOLT and CHARLES COPLAND, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant Samuel Holt not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity agreeable to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State, On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid Defendant Samuel Holt do appear here on the third Thurſday in November next, and anſwer the Plaintiffs bill of complaint, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the church door of the Pariſh of Weſtover, and county aforeſaid on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Courthouſe of the ſaid county.

(A Copy)

Teſte, J MARSTON, D. C. C.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in Richmond the 14th day of March, 1789.

JOHN BAIRD, JOHN BAIRD & Co } Plaintiffs.

againſt

JOHN SULLINS & Wm. HOBSON. } Defendants.

THE Defendant John Sullins not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the Plaintiffs by their Counſel, It is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of ——— in the county of Halifax, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

The Beautiful and very

HIGHBLOODED IMPORTED HORSE,

NESTOR,

STANDS at Brandon, Prince George, County, and may cover for THIRTY SHILLINGS the ſeaſon, with the additional ſum of half a crown to the groom; the money to be paid before the mares are taken away, and the ſeaſon to end with the month of Auguſt.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

March 14, 1789.

Wright Southgate,

Has imported in the ſhips BRANDON *from* London, & JESSE *from* Liverpool. & *now opening for ſale,*

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Suitable for the Spring and Summer trade

Amongſt them are a GENERAL ASSORTMENT *of*

GARDEN SEEDS,

And a choice Collection of

BOOKS.

This importation being added to the ſtock on hand, makes the aſſortment general and of the moſt uſeful articles, they will be ſold on very moderate terms, for caſh, tobacco, or public ſecurities at their value.

Richmond, March 6, 1789.

Will be Sold,

Upon the premiſes, the following tracts of LAND, *lying in the county of Warwick, or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy the Revenue tax for* 1787, *ballance due for* 1786, *and other neceſſary expences attending the ſame, viz.*

ON the 25th of March, William Badget's eſtate, 40 acres—And on the 26th, John Chiſman's eſtate, 10 acres—Allen Jones's eſtate, 343 acres.

W. CARY, D. S. *for*
THOMAS CARY, *Sheriff.*

January 17th, 1789.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 4, 1789.

SEVERAL Gentlemen in this City have procured a MACHINE, which will card, with the force of a ſingle hand, from forty to fifty pounds of cotton per day. It is accompanied with every other machine, neceſſary to make the cotton into cloth of almoſt any fineneſs. Theſe machines are erected here, and wait for materials only, to be carried into full effect. Three hundred pounds are ſubſcribed; but a larger ſum (probably 600l) will be neceſſary for the execution of the ſcheme, upon a ſcale even of moderate extent. It is therefore agreed, that any perſon inclined to ſubſcribe, may be received on application to Col. *James Southall*. No ſubſcriber ſhall be admitted for any ſum leſs than twenty-five pounds, and every ſuch ſum ſhall conſtitute a ſhare, and entitle the holder to one vote. One half of each ſubſcription is to be paid down in money, tobacco, public ſecurities at their value, or picked cotton. The other half will be proportionately called for.

This proſpect of eſtabliſhing manufactures, on terms thus advantageous, will, it is preſumed, attract the notice of the public; as it cannot be doubted, that proper encouragement to the plan will enable us to clothe ourſelves and our negroes without relying on a foreign country, and the plan itſelf may be extended to the manufacture of wool. Any perſon delivering cotton at the works, ſhall receive an adequate return of cloth. The buſineſs will be conducted by ſkilful workmen, and under the ſuperintendance of a few of the moſt experienced members.

☞ A liberal price will be given for COTTON.

WILDAIR,

THE beautiful th rough bred bay horſe, upwards of fifteen hands high, formerly the property of Col John Syme, will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at Newcaſtle, to cover mares at three guineas a mare, which may be diſcharged by the payment of three pounds, if paid by the firſt day of Auguſt. Tobacco, corn, or wheat will be received for the three pounds, if delivered at Newcaſtle before the above date, at caſh price; at which time the ſeaſon will end. It will be expected that gentlemen will ſend their notes with their mares. There is large and extenſive paſturage of high and low grounds, and the greateſt attention ſhall be paid to prevent accidents, but will not be anſwerable.

WILDAIR, was got by Col.

Baylor's Old Fearnought his dam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the noted Kitty Fiſher, that was brought from England by the Hon Carter Braxton; he is the ſire of Mr. Francis Dandridge's mare, that is ſuppoſed, by gentlemen of the turf, to be the beſt nag that has yet appeared; and many other good running horſes.

Newcaſtle, March 8, 1789.

NICHOLAS SYME.

CORDAGE

of all ſizes made and ſold by the Subſcriber, at his Rope-Walk on Shockoe-Hill.

G. NICOLSON.

☞ Orders for cordage left with Mr. Patrick Parker, in Norfolk, or Meſſrs. Campbell and Wheeler, Peterſburg, will be duly executed and forwarded agreeable thereto.

Richmond, Dec. 20, 1788.

To be Sold,

On the premiſes, the following tracts of land lying in Buckingham county, or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy the Revenue tax due thereon, for the year 1787.

NICHOLAS Morris's eſtate, 466 acres—Samuel Webſter, 70—Thomas Hatcher, Goochland, 20—John Wootton, 50—George Rye, 100—Iſaac Bryant, Cumberland, 200—John Fiſher, 345—James Welch, 300—John Warner, 380—James Pemberton, 37—Joſeph Roper, 400—Thomas Reed, Cheſterfield, 200—Lewis Chaudon, 135—William Carner, 94—John Francis, 200—Griffin Garland, 1300—Binajah Thompſon, 200—William Lauders, 400—Richard North, 120—Henry Reak, 280—Mary Chamberlayne, New-Kent, 4558—ditto, 200—John Gaunoway's eſtate, 450—Wm. Barkſdale, 200—James Briant, 130—Phinehas Stewart, 223—Ann Phime, 50—John M'Elroy, 187—ditto, 130—John James, 130—Thomas Cauthon, 100—Robert Childreſs's eſtate, 40—Joſeph Benjamin, 100—John Bealch, 50—James Douglaſs, 150—George Douglaſs, 200—John Naſh, Cheſterfield, 150—Joſeph Calland, 200—Richard North, alias Hale, 1600—John Helm, 100—Alexander Lacy, 180—Guy Smith, 500—Childreſs Smith, 300—Zachariah Lauders, 50—William Peazley, dec. 300—Thomas M'Donald, 200—Jacob Scott, 133—David Tyre, 92—John Tebs, 60—John Digs, Amherſt, 300—George Dawbins, 200—Thomas Epperſon, 300—James Elam, 300—John Hardman, 187—Wm. Cooke Weahland, 200—Thomas Wright, 400—Samuel Staples, 350—David Roſs, Shore and M'Connico, 1800—Charles Wit, 99—George Coats, 114—James Arnold, 400—Edward Johnſon's eſtate, 400—John James, 130—James Thomas, 100—Wm. Scruggs, Cumberland, 174—Luke Webſter, 300—George Levely, 50—John Arnold, 370—John Bruton, 70—John Pritchard, 234—Wm. Bumpaſs, 563—Henry Morris, 128—Blackbond Moſely, 215—Hardin Woodrough, 130—John Day, 90—John Booth, 195—James Dilford, 128—John Helm, 30—John Harris, Powhatan, 1275—Thomas Coleman, ſon of John, 80—Jeſſe Coleman, ſon of John, 80—Joſeph Coleman, 200—William Gilliam, 50—Wm. Gadberry, 1000—William Clarke, 1150—James Doland, 200—Edward Gibſon, 400—Nortly Gordon's eſtate, 400—Nehemiah Evitt, 90—William Cornet, 332—William Gates, 250—Henry Godſey, 50—William Hendley, 400—John Harrington, Albemarle, 50—Edward Harmon, 230—Connally Mullins, 268—Philip Weſt, 230—Nanny Howard, 120—James Hendun, 300—Wm. Johnſon, jun. 100—Sarah Jefferiſs, 400—Archibald Wright, 220—Benjamin More, 400—Edward Hazlewood, 270—Sarah Hazlewood, 50—Joſhua Hazlewood, 50.

☞ The ſale will begin on the 10th of May next, on the lands of Nicholas Morris, dec. and to adjourn from one tract to another, till the whole ſhall be ſold.

JOHN BERNARD,
Sheriff of Buckingham.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 20, 1789.

RUNAWAYS.

COMMITTED to the jail of this city, (two days ago) as runaways, a negro man and woman; the man calls himſelf James Wilſon, of a yellowiſh complexion, and Maria, a black woman, who he ſays is his wife, and is now big with child; when firſt taken up they ſaid they were free, and had a forged paſs, ſigned Alexander Sinclair—they now ſay they belong to Mr. John Carver, of Staunton, in Auguſta county. Their owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

*** In a former advertiſement publiſhed in this paper reſpecting two negroes being committed to the above jail, viz. James and Milley, from Culpepper county; Read their maſters name ASHER, inſtead of ASKER. They are ſtill in jail waiting for their owners to fetch them. J. C.

POET's CORNER.

To a LADY, who ſeriouſly declared that ſhe never intended to marry.

ATTEND kind heav'n—thus lovely Delia pray'd,
Regard the wiſhes of a ſuppliant maid;
Let peaceful ſolitude around me wait,
And ſhield your vot'reſs from a wedded ſtate.
Another Self but doubles our diſtreſs,
And Children multiply our wretchedneſs:
Thro' life's ſtill paths, then let me ſlide unknown,
And know no other ſorrows than my own.
—Stop, gentle maid, the God of love reply'd,
Some pleaſures ſure attend the blooming bride;
Theſe youthful innocence conceals from view,
And who has more of innocence than you;
Nor ſtart, ſweet nymph, at fancy's falſe alarms,
Let ſome deſerving youth enfold your charms,
Then will ſucceſſive raptures crown your love,
And as your years increaſe your bliſs improve;
Each care will pleaſe—each ſorrow you'll divide,
With double joys your happier hours will glide;
While ſenſe and reaſon each their pow'rs employ,
By turns to give variety of joy——
For theſe kind heav'n adorn'd that beauteous mind
With virtue, knowledge, and with thought reſign'd:
For theſe kind nature gave that lovely face
That ſhape, that air and each reſiſtleſs grace;
To bleſs mankind ſuch matchleſs charms were giv'n,
—Reſign fair Delia 'tis the will of heav'n.

ANECDOTE

A FRENCH Renegado, at Algiers, has lately cauſed reſtitution to be made to a conſiderable amount to Meſſrs. Scherer and Fingerlin, two eminent bankers at Lyons, whoſe houſe was robbed in 1786, of upwards of 20,000l. ſterling. It was not honeſty, however, that induced the thief to make reſtitution, but reſentment. Unable to carry off with him out of France the whole ſum he had ſtolen from Meſſrs. Scherer and Fingerlin, he left 8000 louis d'ors with his brother at Lyons, with directions that he ſhould remit them to him at Venice. The brother becoming thus poſſeſſed of the money, and ſure that the thief would not return to claim it, returned no anſwer to the numberleſs letters he received, preſſing him to a remittance. The thief at laſt convinced that his brother was guilty of a breach of truſt, determined to be revenged of him, and to put it out of his power to enjoy the fruits of his want of faith; he went, therefore, to Algiers, to be out of the reach of the laws of Europe, and turned Mahometan. He then wrote to the gentlemen at Lyons whom he had robbed, informing them that he was the perſon who had broke open and plundered their houſe; that he ſincerely repented of what he had done; and as the only reparation he had in his power to make, wiſhed to reſtore to them ſuch part of their property as was not already diſſipated. In this view he informed them, that if they would call on his brother they would find with him 8000 louis d'ors, part of the property which thy had been robbed of. Theſe gentlemen applied thereon to the police for aſſiſtance, and actually found nearly that ſum, the brother not having dared ſo ſoon to launch forth into expences beyond his ordinary means. Thus by this diſagreement between the thief and his brother have theſe worthy men recovered a very conſiderable part of their property.

A valuable RECEIPT *for the lowneſs of Spirits.*

TAKE one ounce of the ſeeds of reſolution, properly mixed with the oil of good conſcience, infuſe into it a large ſpoonful of the ſalts of patience; diſtil, very carefully, a compoſing plant called others woes, which you will find in every part of the garden of life, growing under the broad leaves of diſguiſe——add a ſmall quantity, and it will greatly aſſiſt the ſalts of patience in their operation—gather a handful of the bloſſoms of hope, then ſweeten them properly with a ſyrup made of the balm of Providence, and if you can get any of the ſeed of true friendſhip, you will have the moſt valuable medicine that can be adminiſtered: But you muſt be careful to get the ſeed of true friendſhip, as there is a weed that very much reſembles it, called ſelf-intereſt, which will ſpoil the whole compoſition. Make the ingredients into pills, which may be called pills of comfort, take one night and morning, and in a ſhort time the cure will be completed.

On TIME.

"TIME is precious, but its value is unknown to us. We ſhall attain this knowledge when we can no longer profit by it. Our friends require it of us, as if it was nothing; and we give it to them in the ſame manner. It is often a burthen to us; we know not what to do with it, and are embarraſſed about it.

"The day will come, when a quarter of an hour will appear of more value, and be more deſirable than all the riches of the univerſe. God, who is liberal and generous in all his other gifts, teaches us by the wiſe œconomy of his Providence, how circumſpect we ought to be in the right management of our time, for he never gives us two moments together, he gives us only the ſecond, as he takes away the firſt, and keeps the third in his hands, leaving us in an abſolute uncertainty whether it ſhall ever be ours, or not. Time is given us that we may take care of eternity, and eternity will not be too long to regret the loſs of our time, if we have miſpent it.

The Story of one of the Convicts lately executed in London conveys a leſſon to which Youth ſhould not be Strangers; a Precept beyond all Philoſophical Detail; a Warning beyond all threatenings of Law

AT the age of 25, Ludlam fell a ſacrifice to the laws of his country, a parent's admonitions were ſoon forgotten; vice entangled him in her net; vicious company begat a habit of extravagance and expence; and the ſhame of poverty overcame the fear of guilt; the honeſt dignity of a virtuous mind was no longer his; and all his reſources from want, were founded in crimes. He forgot his God, his friends, his country—he forgot himſelf; and at an age when others are but juſt entering life, he was compelled to ſuffer an ignominious death.

In all the gay ſcenes of life, he took an active part; the gifts of nature were not ſcanty; and a manly profeſſion, that too often inſpires with falſe ideas of life, added to the ſnares with which he was ſoon wound round.

Let thoſe who are now indulging an idle taſte for expence too great for their reſources, remember that what they are now, Ludlam once was; that he, like them, thought the day of repentance far off—that he, like them, made a jeſt of all that is ſerious in morality, and indulged all pleaſures which ſloped the way to an immature grave.—The morning of his life roſe bright as their's; his hopes were as lively, his illuſions as gay, his profeſſions as ſincere. But this admonition, if read at all, will be read perhaps with contempt; Let experience however, confirm this awful fact—that if they are ſaved from this fate it will not be from their ſuperior virtue; if they ſhare it, it will be becauſe early profligacy rarely fails to end in poverty, in criminality, and an untimely death.

The elegant imported bay Horſe

ATLAS,

NOW in high perfection, riſing 8 years old, 16 hands high, well marked, goes well, clear of all natural blemiſhes, and maſter of 250 weight; ſtands the enſuing ſeaſon at South Wales, the ſeat of Charles Carter, Eſq; in Hanover county, within 4 miles of the court-houſe, and will cover mares at the moderate price of EIGHT DOLLARS the ſeaſon, which will commence on the 15th of March, and expire on the laſt day of Auguſt, but FORTY SHILLINGS will be received as full payment, if paid within the ſeaſon; good and extenſive paſturage gratis, and particular attention will be paid to the mares, but I will not be anſwerable for accidents.

WILLIAM LUMPKIN.

Hanover, Feb. 15, 1789.

THE NOTED

THOROUGH BRED HORSE

CADE,

NOW in high perfection, fifteen and an half hands high, ſtands the enſuing ſeaſon at Newmarket, in Goochland county, within four miles of the Court-houſe, and will cover mares at the moderate price of three pounds the ſeaſon, which will commence on the 15th of March, and expire the laſt day of Auguſt; good and extenſive paſturage well encloſed, gratis, and the ſtricteſt attention will be paid to the mares, but I will not be anſwerable for accidents——CADE was gotten by old Partner, upon the noted imported mare Kitty Fiſher, which was brought from England, by the Hon. Carter Braxton, Eſquire, his colts remarkable for ſize, and for the turf, having proved themſelves equal to any horſes on the Continent, he being the ſire of the famous runing horſes, Tantrum, the property of Meſſrs Brook & Smith, of King & Queen; and Actæon, the property of William Dandridge Claiborne, Eſq; of King-William; beſides a number of others in high eſteem.

ARCHER PAYNE.

Goochland county, Feb. 15, 1789.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond the 15th of November, 1788.

WILLIAM DANDRIGE,——Plaintiff.

againſt

JOSEPH WILSON,——Defendant.

THE defendant——not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country—On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at Henrico church of the pariſh of Henrico in the county of Henrico, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond the 15th of November, 1788.

WILLIAM CARR, Plaintiff.

againſt

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, DANIEL CAMPBELL, ISAAC HITE and GEORGE NICHOLAS, Eſq; acting Ex'or of ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, Eſq; dec. } Defendants.

THE defendants ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, and DANIEL CAMPBELL, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this country—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of ——— in the county of Prince William, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond the 15th day of November, 1788.

JOHN DANDRIDGE and WILLIAM ARMISTEAD, Ex'ors of BARTHOLOMEW DANDRIDGE, dec. Ex'or of THOMAS DUNCASTLE, dec. and HENRY DUKE SHERMAN, and BETSEY his wife, daughter and deviſee and legatee of THOMAS DUNCASTLE, dec. } Plaintiffs.

againſt

THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, and ADAM BYRD, } Defendants.

THE defendant *Thomas Cartwright* not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country—On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of ——— in the county of James City, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS,

And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

By the PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

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